

PREVENTING YOUTH SUICIDE: ZERO SUICIDE IN DCAPBS

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DCAPBS Grand Rounds

September 10, 2020



Perelman
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA



World Suicide Prevention Day
Working Together to Prevent Suicide
September 10, 2020



International
Association
for
Suicide
Prevention

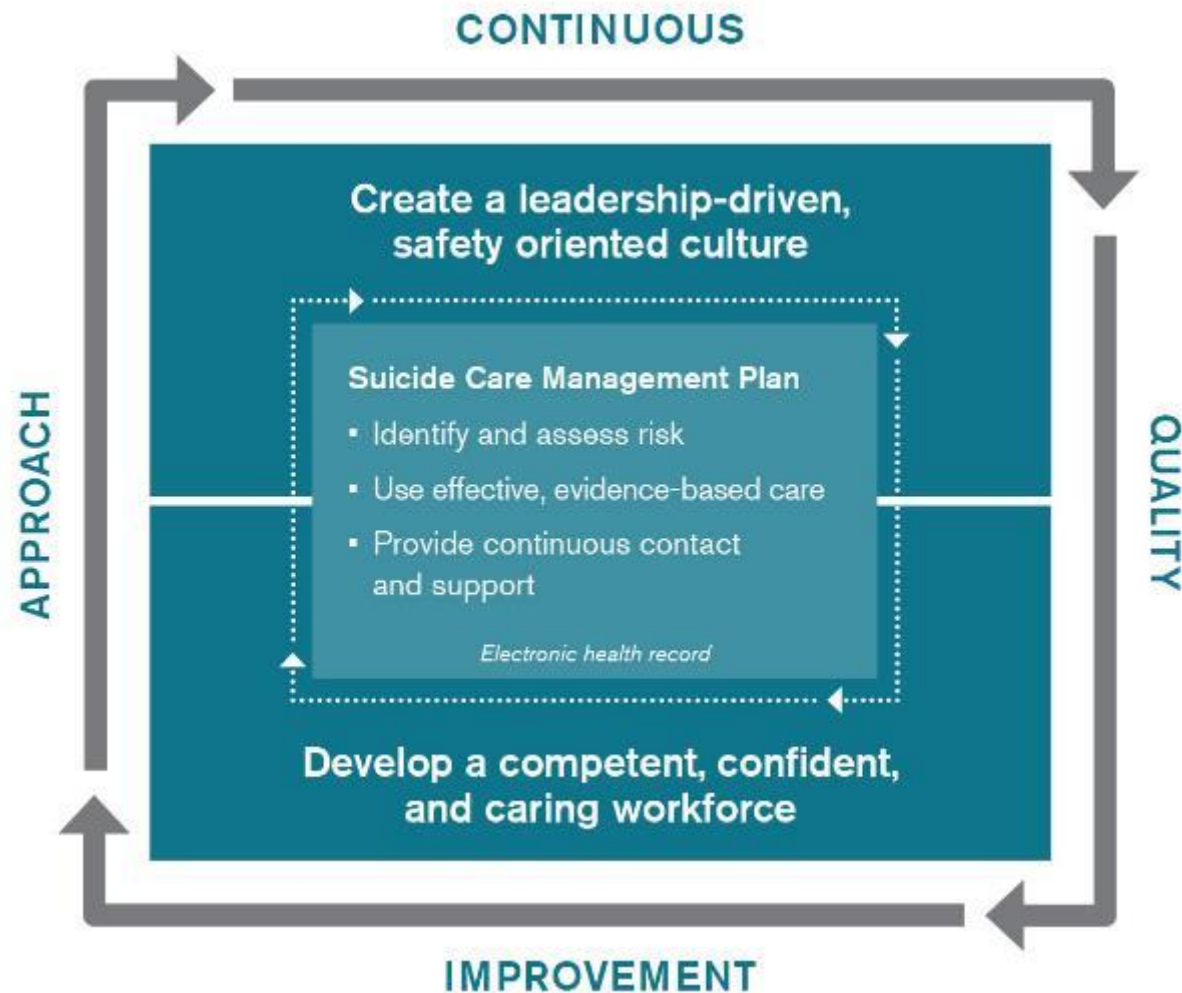
ZERO SUICIDE

- Aspirational challenge and commitment to suicide prevention in health care
 - Suicide is preventable, institutional goal is zero suicides
 - Sponsored by the *National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention* and *Suicide Prevention Resource Center*
- Provides a framework for organizing and maintaining suicide prevention initiatives
 - 7 Key Pillars
- Collection of tools, strategies, and technical support to improve suicide risk assessment, suicide prevention, and treatment of suicidal individuals
 - Continuous quality improvement approach to suicide prevention
 - Framework to close the “cracks in the system” to provide safer suicide care

ORIGINS OF ZERO SUICIDE

- Despite many initiatives, suicide rates continued to rise during the early-mid 2000's
- 2016 Joint Commission *Sentinel Event Alert* related to suicide prevention in health care settings
 - Many people who die by suicide are connected with a health care provider
- Early 2000's – Henry Ford Health System started Perfect Depression Care
- 2010 – launch of National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention
 - Champions suicide prevention as a national priority
- NAASP Task Force - 3 factors to improve suicide prevention:
 - Commitment that suicide can be eliminated
 - Culture that suicide is not accepted and setting aggressive goals
 - Using evidence-based clinical care practices
- Zero Suicide – NAASP Task Force name for the comprehensive approach to suicide prevention based on these factors

CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT



CURRENT STATE OF ZERO SUICIDE

- More than 200 health care and behavioral health organizations are now implementing Zero Suicide
- Emerging evidence suggests that use of the core components is effective and benefits individuals at risk in various ways
 - **Identify:** UMass Memorial Health Care System- Screening rates over 90% across all emergency departments
 - **Treat:** The Institute for Family Health- increase in safety plan usage by primary care providers from 38% to 84%
 - **Transition:** AtlantiCare Health System- Data from a full year indicated that patients discharged from inpatient psychiatric care were offered an outpatient follow-up appointment within 48 hours, and 100% of those same patients attended that appointment
 - **Suicide Death:** Centerstone- reduction in suicide rate by 65%

SEVEN FUNDAMENTAL “PILLARS” OF ZERO SUICIDE

Lead – leadership-driven safety culture to reduce suicide



Train – develop a competent, confident, and caring staff



Identify – systematically identify and assess risk



Engage – every person has a pathway to care



Treat – evidence-based, targeting suicide ideation and behavior



Transition – continuous contact and support



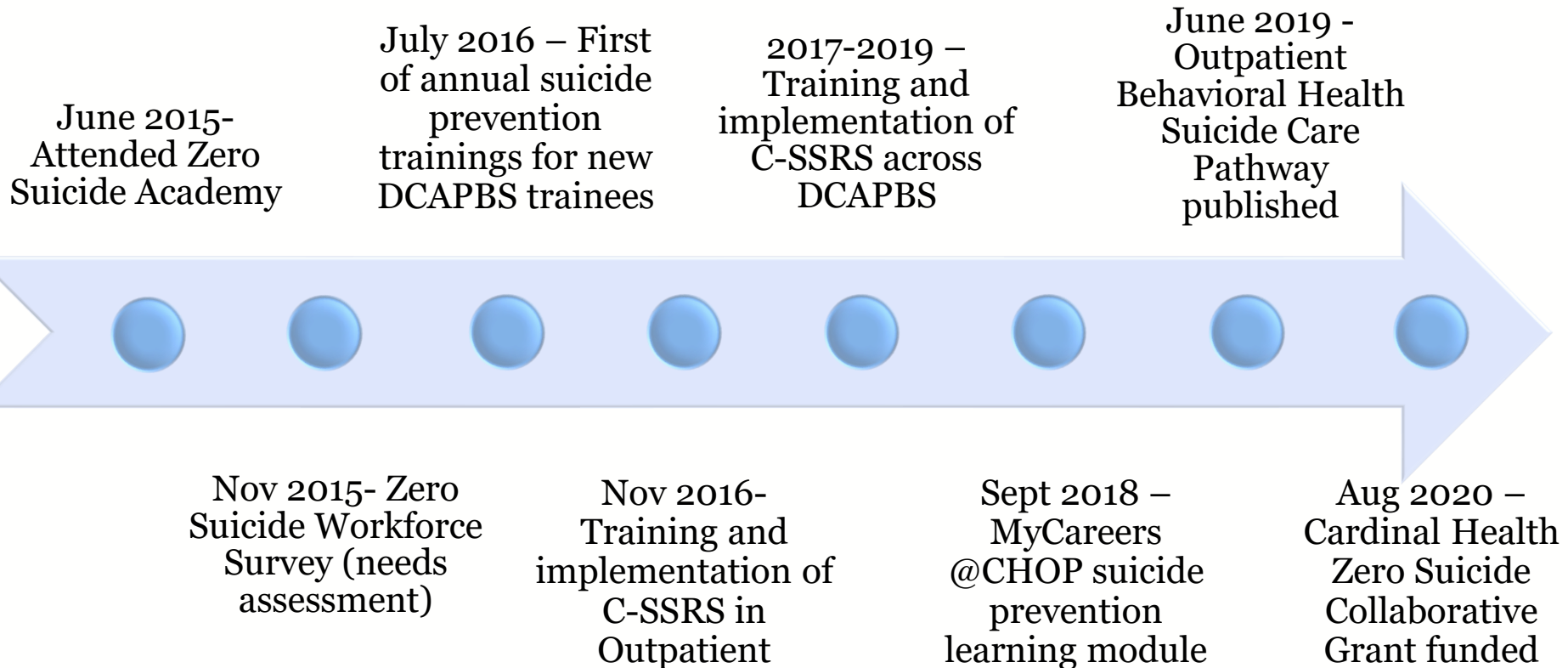
Improve – data-driven approach to inform system improvement



Children's Hospital
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ZERO SUICIDE IN DCAPBS

ZERO SUICIDE IN DCAPBS - TIMELINE



SEVEN FUNDAMENTAL “PILLARS” OF ZERO SUICIDE

Lead –
leadership-
driven safety
culture to reduce
suicide

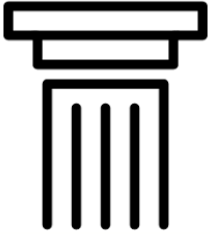


LEAD

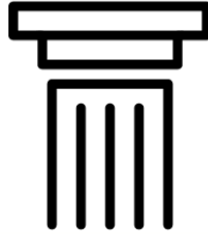
- Commitment of DCAPBS and CHOP leadership to suicide prevention improvement work
- Ongoing consultation and guidance from Zero Suicide organization
- Weekly meetings of core Zero Suicide team
- Collaboration with the CHOP Youth Suicide Prevention, Intervention and Research Center (Y-SPIRC)
- Engagement in CHOP and city-wide prevention initiatives
 - Philadelphia Suicide Prevention Task Force

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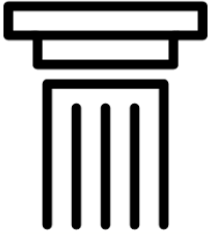


TRAIN

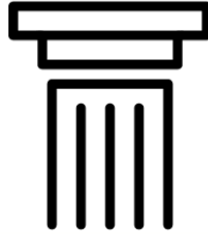
- 300+ DCAPBS staff and trainees trained
- Suicide prevention training for all new DCAPBS trainees (annual since July 2016)
 - Current version is two, 2-hour sessions
- DCAPBS staff education
 - Multiple training sessions focusing on suicide prevention and C-SSRS
- CHOP Social Work Division
 - Training for 150+ social workers
- DCAPBS BH Seminar
- CHOP-wide training – MyCareers @CHOP education module (Fall 2018 mandatory education)
- Multiple external presentations

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Identify –
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assess risk



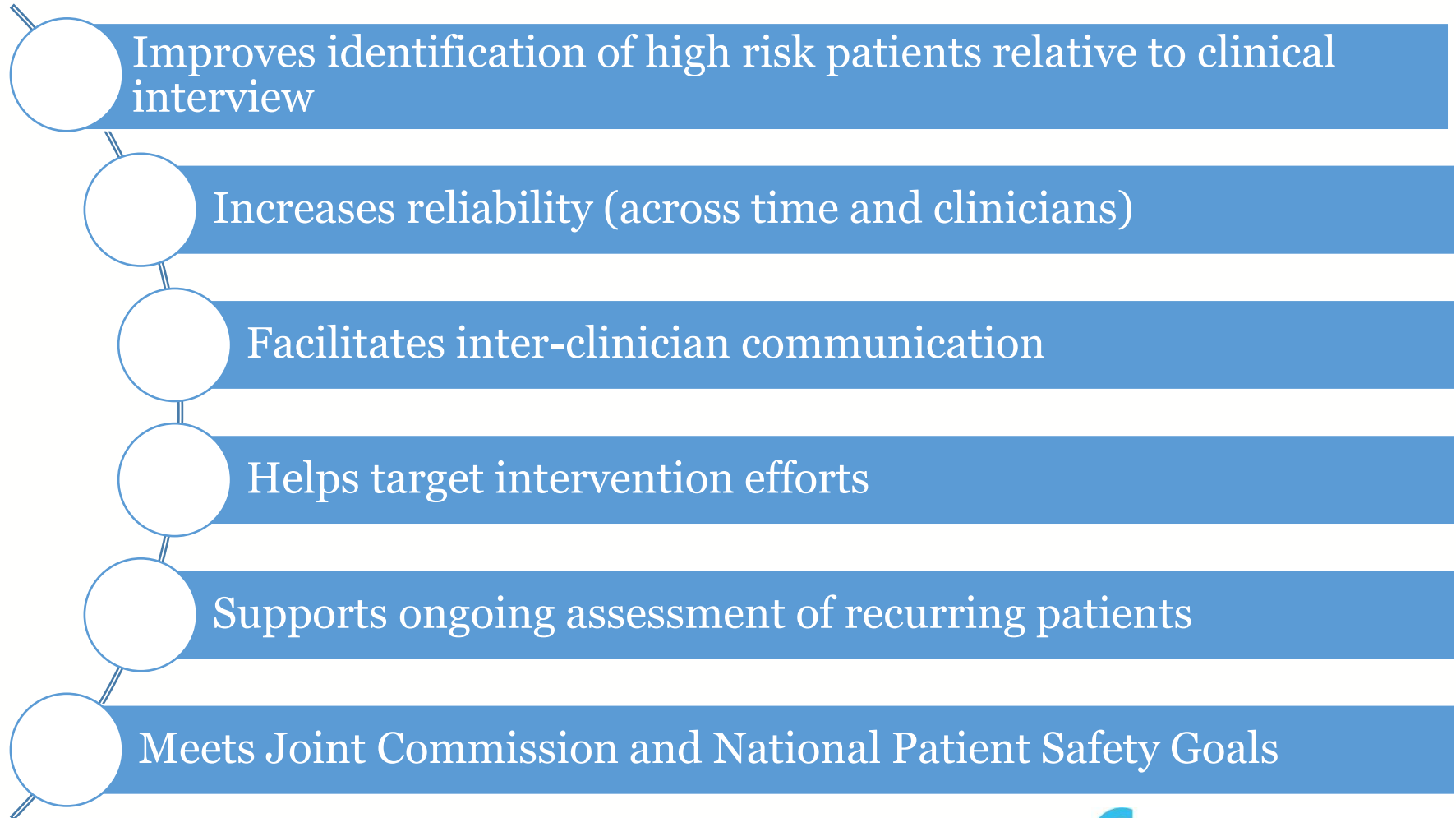
IDENTIFY

Needs assessment – variability in process of assessing and communication of suicide risk

Clinician Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions of types of ideation behavior• Risk/Protective Factors
Clinician Skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintaining patient/family rapport and engagement• Asking essential questions
Clinician Comfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comfort/confidence during assessment process
Clinician Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication of assessment findings• Consistent documentation standards

IDENTIFY

Comprehensive, standardized risk assessment:



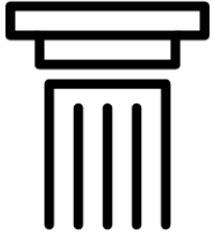
IDENTIFY

Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) – address goals of improving assessment reliability, validity, and feasibility

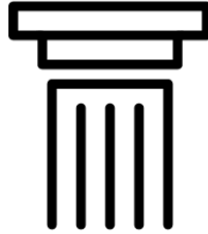
- Integrated C-SSRS in DCAPBS Epic workflow (required to close encounter)
- Developed staff training module with practice vignettes (3 hours)
 - Pre/Post test results include statistically significant increases in participant:
 - Knowledge (54%), Comfort with assessment (7%), Ability to assess suicide risk (13%), Received training needed (25%)
- Developed Best Practice Advisories (BPA) to prompt clinicians to add suicide specific problems to the Epic Problem List depending on C-SSRS responses
- Reliable assessment via C-SSRS is the foundation for many other suicide prevention QI initiatives

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CLINICAL PATHWAY DEVELOPMENT

ENGAGE: WHAT ARE CLINICAL PATHWAYS?

Structured plans of care that translate guidelines and/or evidence into localized infrastructure and processes.

Provide guidance on the evaluation and management of given chief complaints, diagnoses, or clinical processes that can be applied across the care continuum.

Aim to standardize care for a specific clinical problem, process, procedure, or episode in a defined population, such that variation resulting from specific patient characteristics is preserved whereas variation from the provider is eliminated.

ENGAGE: SUICIDE CARE CLINICAL PATHWAY- GOALS

Accurate and consistent identification of youth who present with elevated risk for suicidal behavior.

Provide guidance to clinical teams to support clinical decision making and standardize care for children in outpatient settings presenting with current, recent, or past suicidal ideation and/or behavior

Improve clinical outcomes by increasing the likelihood that youth requiring higher levels of care or suicide-specific care are identified and connected with the needed treatment.

<https://www.chop.edu/clinical-pathway/suicide-risk-assessment-and-care-planning-clinical-pathway>

Outpatient Behavioral Health Care Clinical Pathway for Assessment and Care Planning for Children and Adolescents at Risk for Suicide

[Goals and Metrics](#)

[Patient Education](#)

[Provider Resources](#)

Related Pathway

[Behavioral Health Issues, ED Depression, Outpatient Behavioral Health and Primary Care](#)

Patient with Possible Suicide Risk

Screen for Suicide Risk

Positive Suicide Screen/New Patient Evaluation

Use the [Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale](#) to complete Suicide Risk Assessment
Assess for chronic and current [Risk and Protective Factors](#)

Definitions

[Suicidal Ideations, Behaviors, Non-suicidal Injury](#)

Negative Suicide Screen

[Screen for Suicide Risk](#) at subsequent patient care encounters.
Engage and/or continue treatment plan on primary presenting symptoms and problems.

Negative Suicide Risk Assessment

Complete [Risk Formulation](#).
Engage and/or continue treatment plan on primary presenting symptoms and problems.
[Screen for Suicide Risk](#) at subsequent patient care encounters.

Low Acuity

Suicidal Ideation At least 1 of the following:

Within the past 1 month:
[Wish to Be Dead](#)

More than 1 month ago:
[Non-specific Active Suicidal Thoughts](#)

[Active Suicidal Ideation with Any Methods \(Not Plan\) without Intent to Act](#)

Within past 3 months:
[Non-suicidal Self-injurious Behavior](#)

And

Suicidal Behavior

No History of [Suicidal Behavior](#)

Intermediate Acuity

Suicidal Ideation At least 1 of the following:

Within the past 1 month:
[Non-specific Active Suicidal Thoughts](#)

[Active Suicidal Ideation with Any Methods \(Not Plan\) without Intent to Act](#)

More than 1 month ago:
[Active Suicidal Ideation with Some Intent to Act, without Specific Plan](#)

[Active Suicidal Ideation with Specific Plan and Intent](#)

And/or

Suicidal Behavior

More than 3 months ago:
[Suicidal Behavior](#)

High Acuity

Suicidal Ideation At least 1 of the following:

Within the past 1 month:
[Active Suicidal Ideation with Some Intent to Act, without Specific Plan](#)

[Active Suicidal Ideation with Specific Plan and Intent](#)

And/or

Suicidal Behavior

Within the past 3 months:
[Suicidal Behavior](#)

Evidence

[Assessment and Management of Suicide Risk in Children and Adolescents](#)

[Safety Planning Intervention: A Brief Intervention to Mitigate Suicide Risk](#)

[The Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale: Initial Validity and Internal Consistency Findings From Three Multisite Studies With Adolescents and Adults](#)

Community Resource

[Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale](#)

[Joint Commission Sentinel Event Alert](#)

[Therapeutic Risk Management – Risk Stratification Table](#)

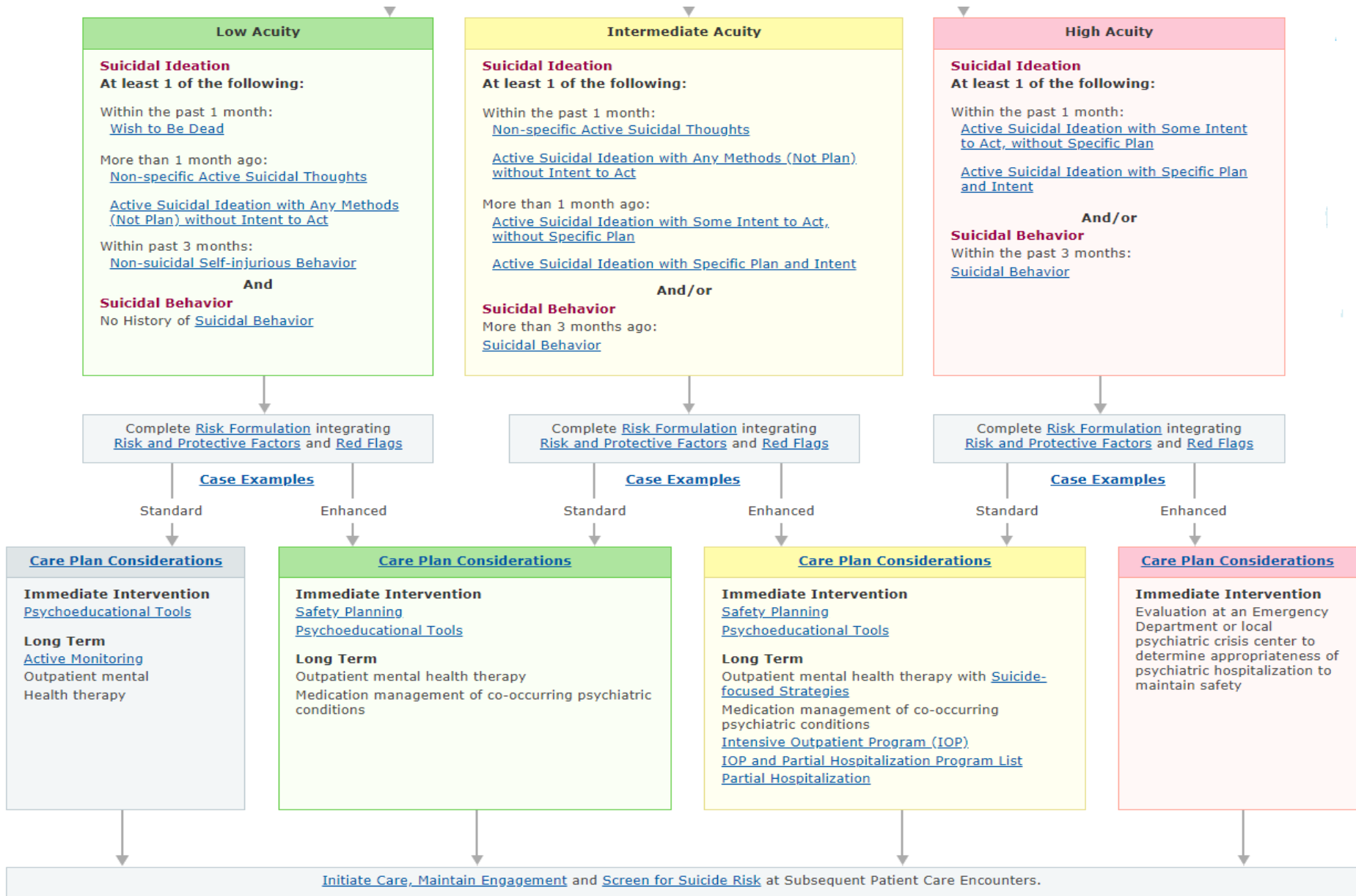
[IOP and Partial Program Resource List](#)

[How to Apply for Medical Assistance in PA or NJ](#)

CHOP Programs

[Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences](#)

[Youth Suicide Prevention, Intervention and Research Center](#)



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C-SSRS Completion

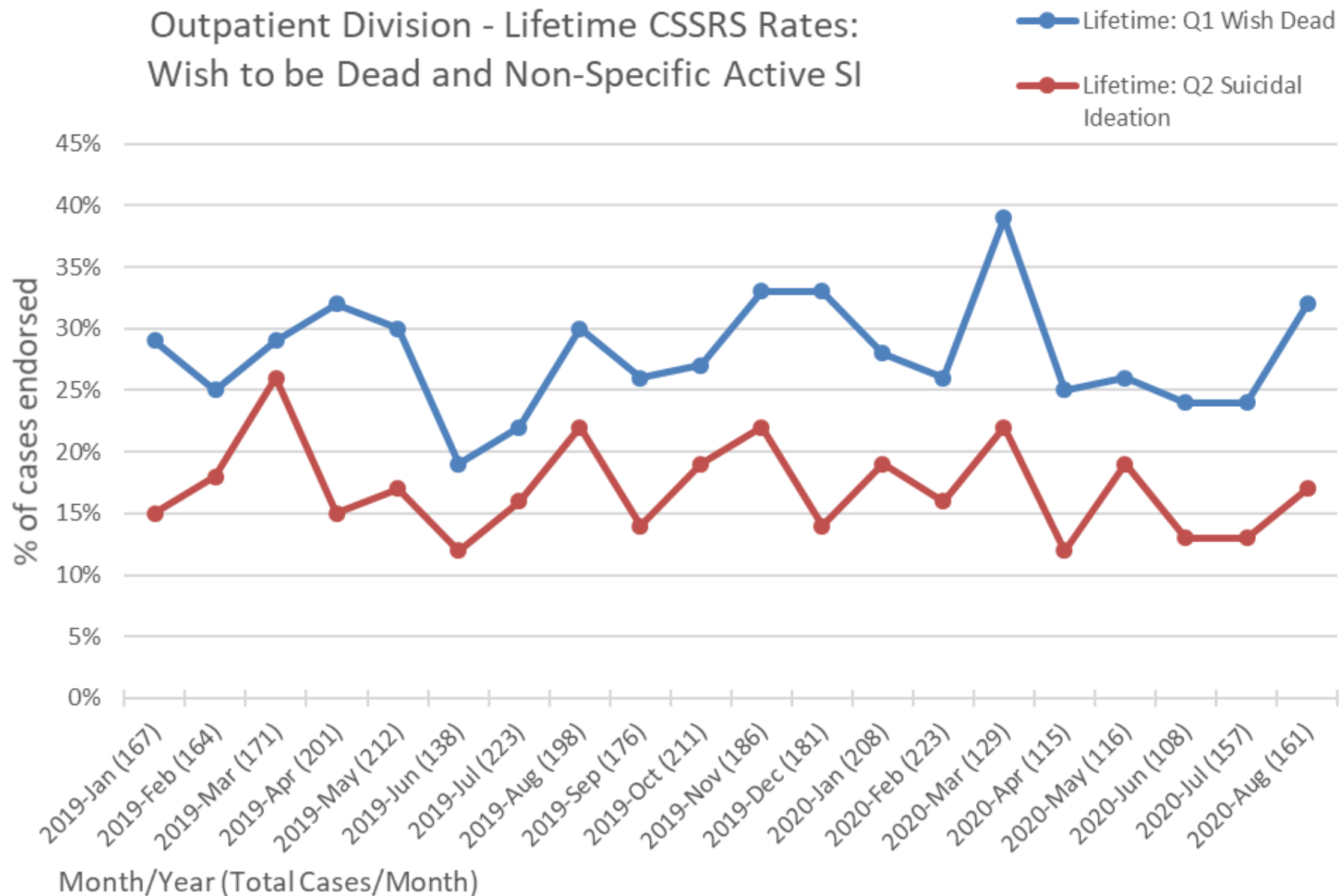
- Compliance with completing *C-SSRS* for new patients is close to %100
- *C-SSRS* completed (FY 2017-2020):
 - Total = 22,657 patients with any *C-SSRS* completed
 - New patient (Lifetime) = 19,046 patients
 - Follow-up (Since Last Contact) = 14,660 patients
 - Total visits with any *C-SSRS* completed = 122,774

IMPROVE – C-SSRS DATA

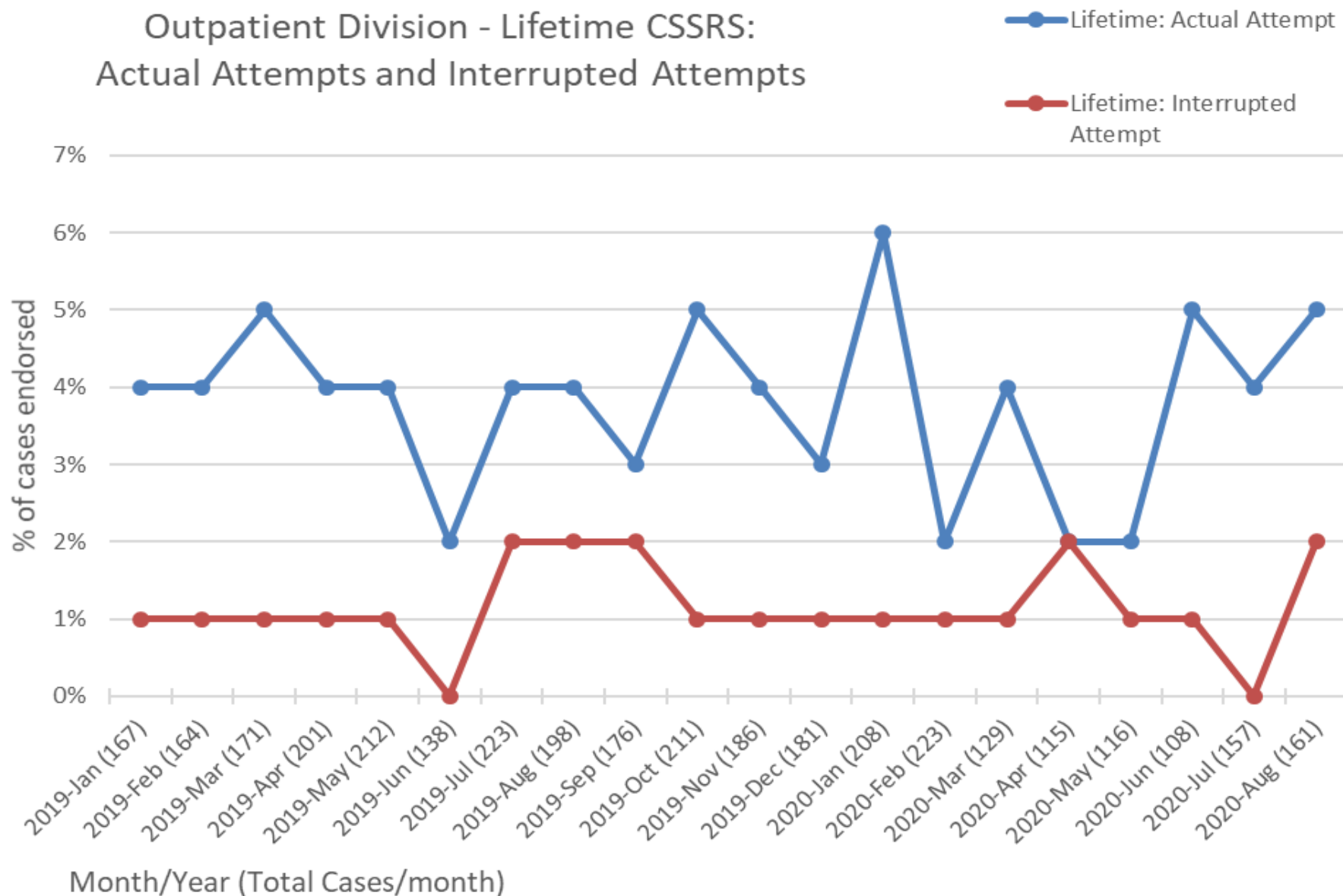
- Lifetime *C-SSRS* data at ambulatory new patient visits in the following divisions/programs/services:
 - Outpatient Division
 - Healthy Minds, Healthy Kids
 - Pediatric Psychology services
 - Neuropsychology
- Data reflect rate of endorsement at new patient visits of *C-SSRS* items:
 - Wish to be Dead
 - Non-specific Active Suicidal Ideation
 - Actual Attempt
 - Interrupted Attempt

OUTPATIENT DIVISION

Outpatient Division - Lifetime CSSRS Rates: Wish to be Dead and Non-Specific Active SI

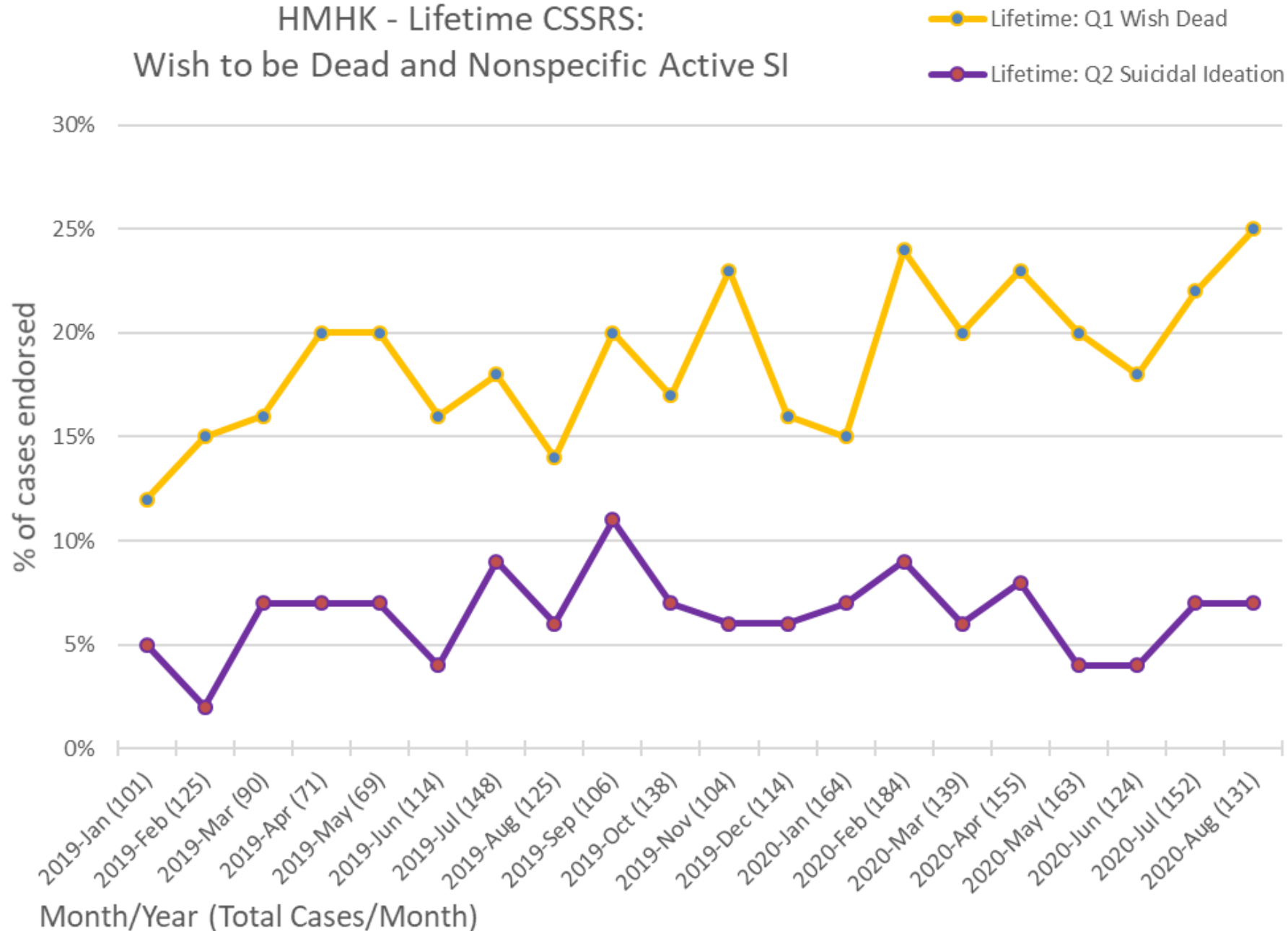


Outpatient Division - Lifetime CSSRS: Actual Attempts and Interrupted Attempts

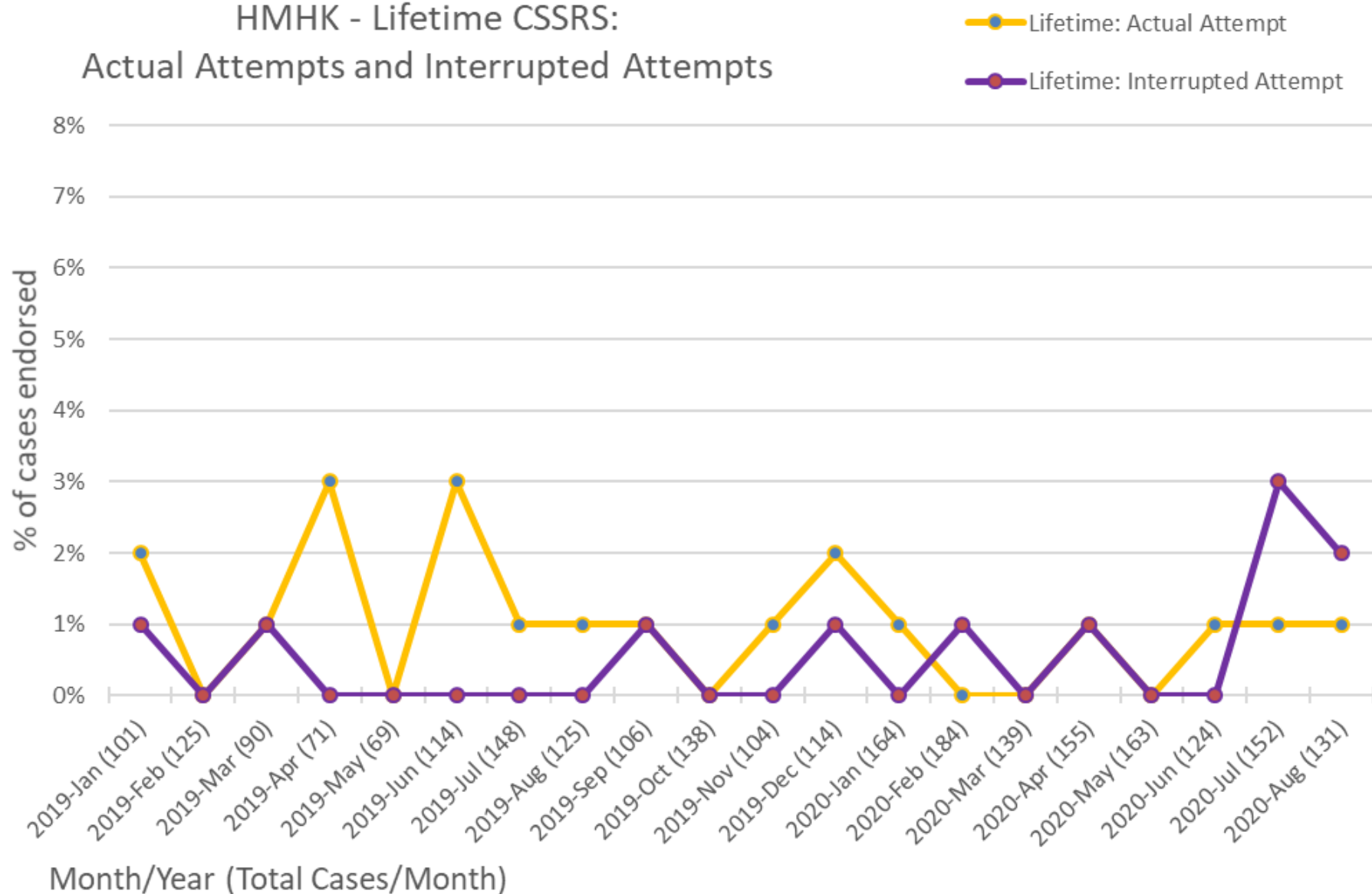


HEALTHY MINDS, HEALTHY KIDS

HMHK - Lifetime CSSRS: Wish to be Dead and Nonspecific Active SI

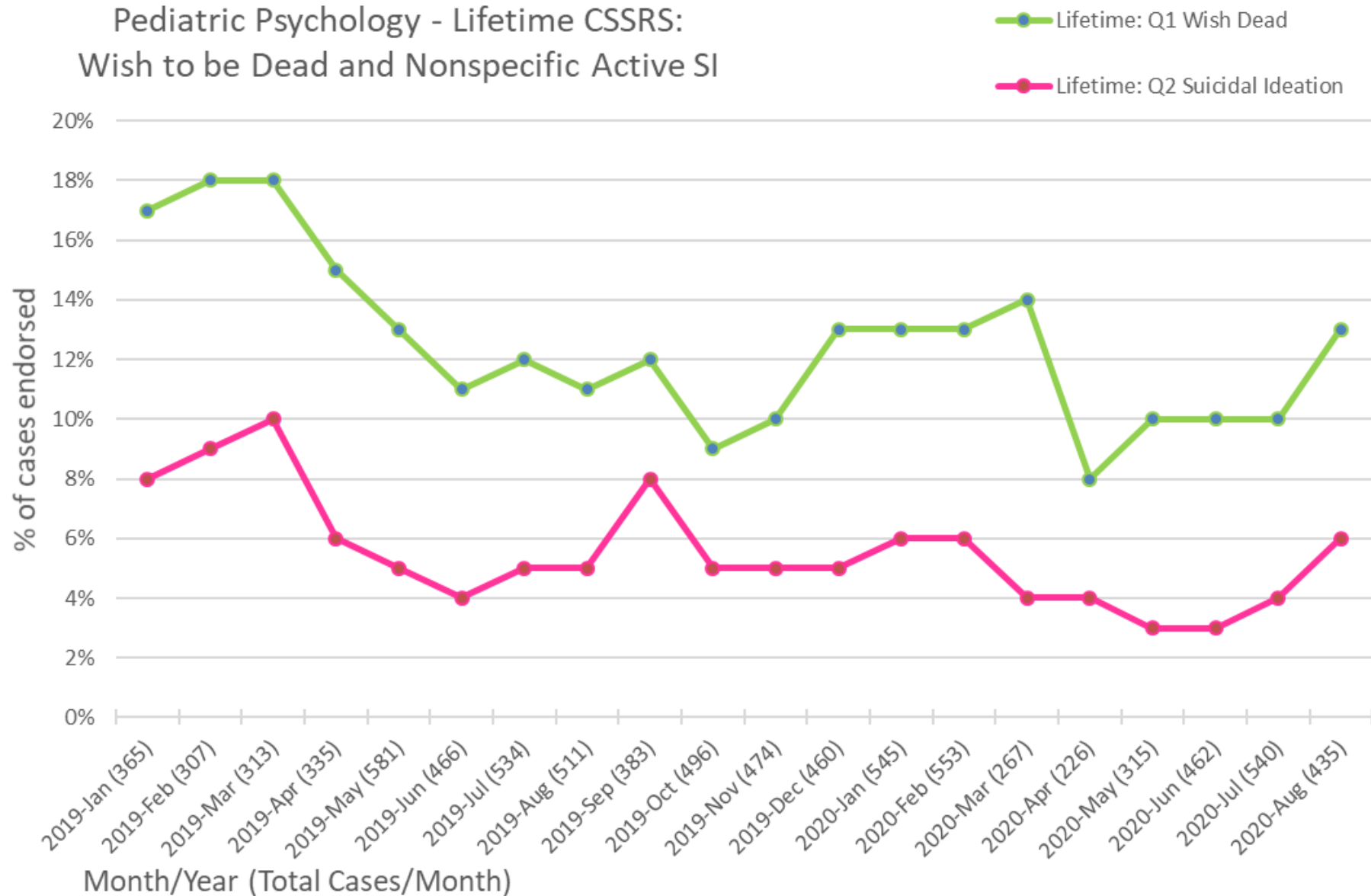


HMHK - Lifetime CSSRS: Actual Attempts and Interrupted Attempts

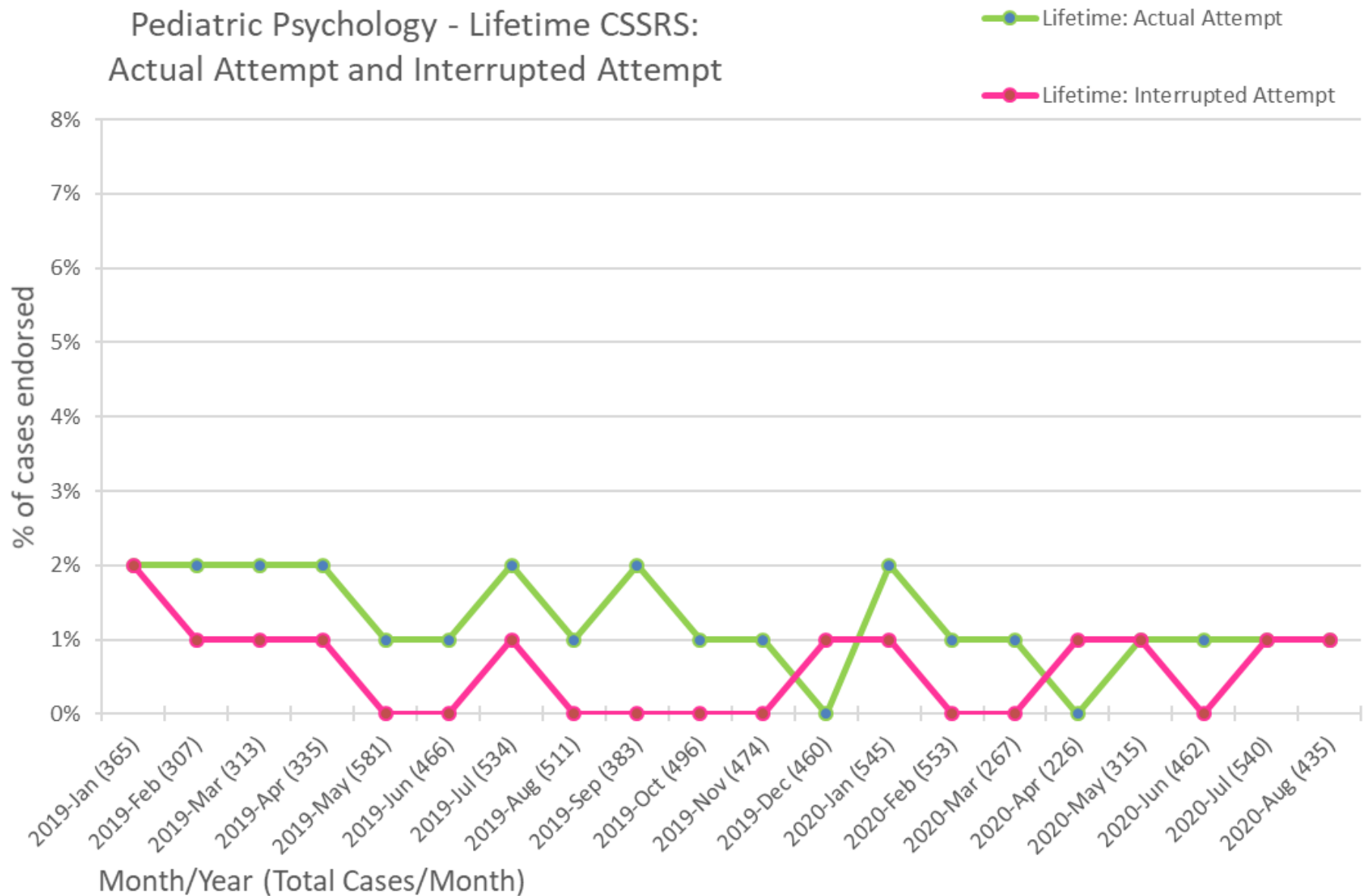


PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY

Pediatric Psychology - Lifetime CSSRS: Wish to be Dead and Nonspecific Active SI

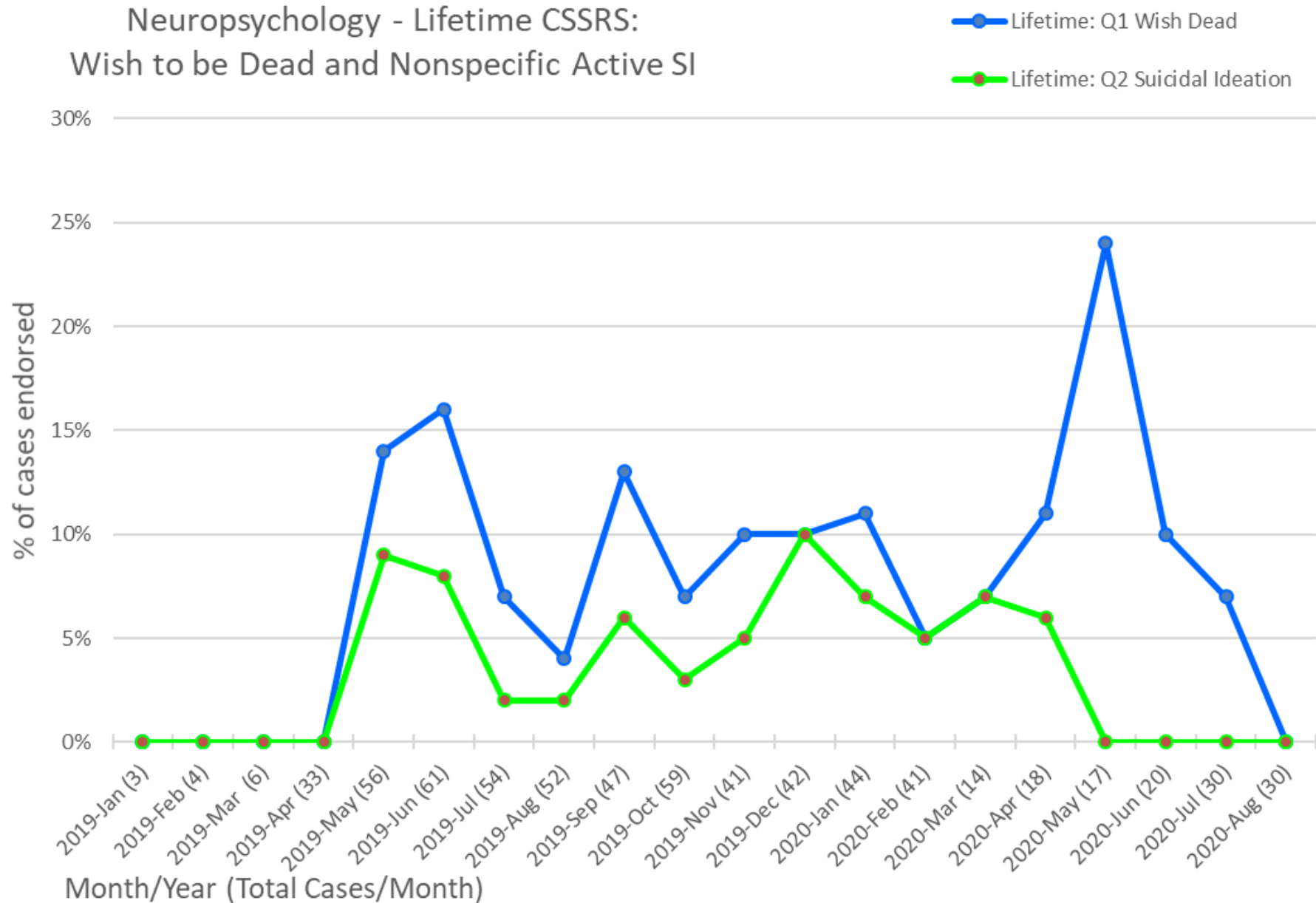


Pediatric Psychology - Lifetime CSSRS: Actual Attempt and Interrupted Attempt

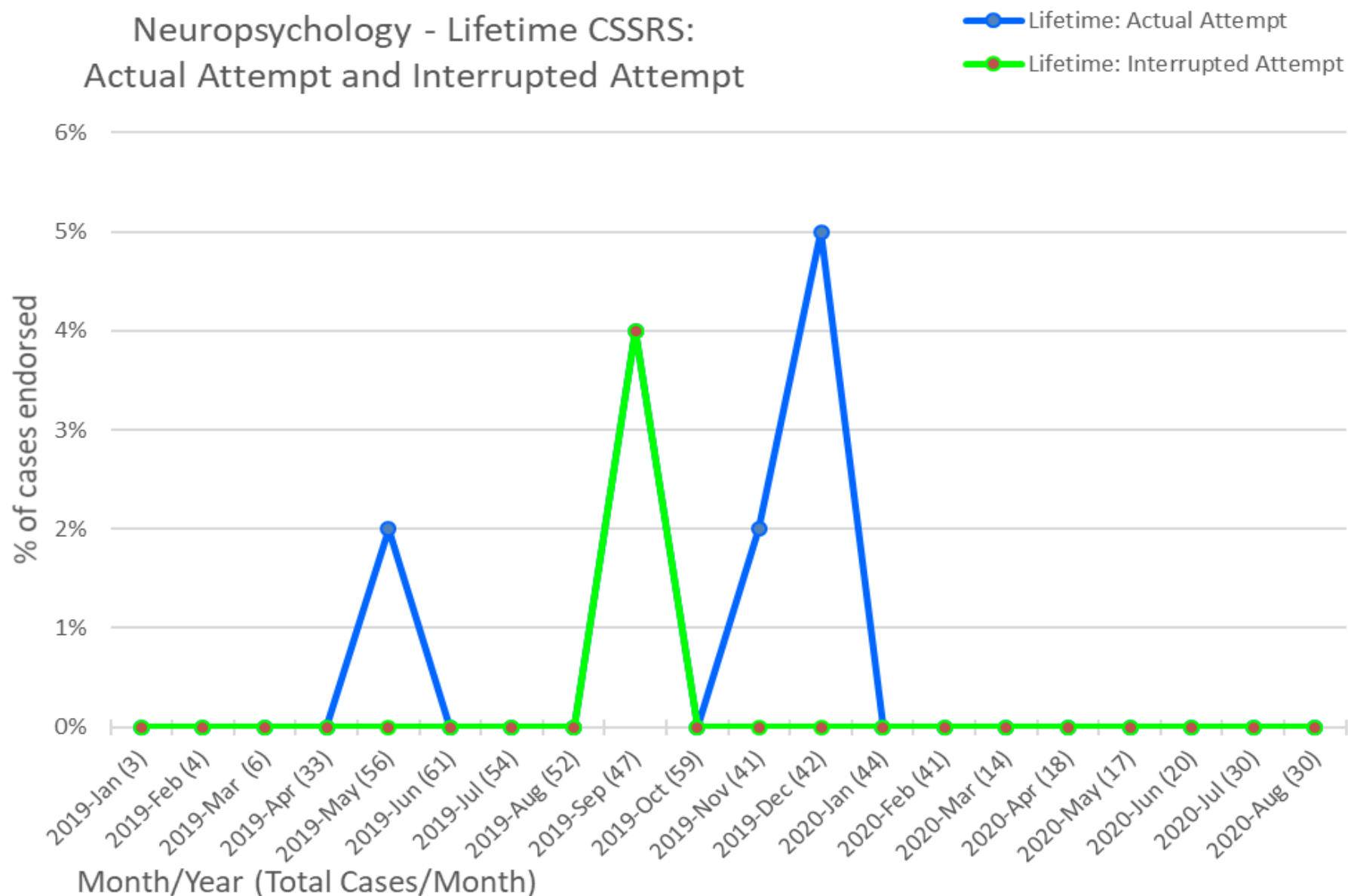


NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

Neuropsychology - Lifetime CSSRS: Wish to be Dead and Nonspecific Active SI

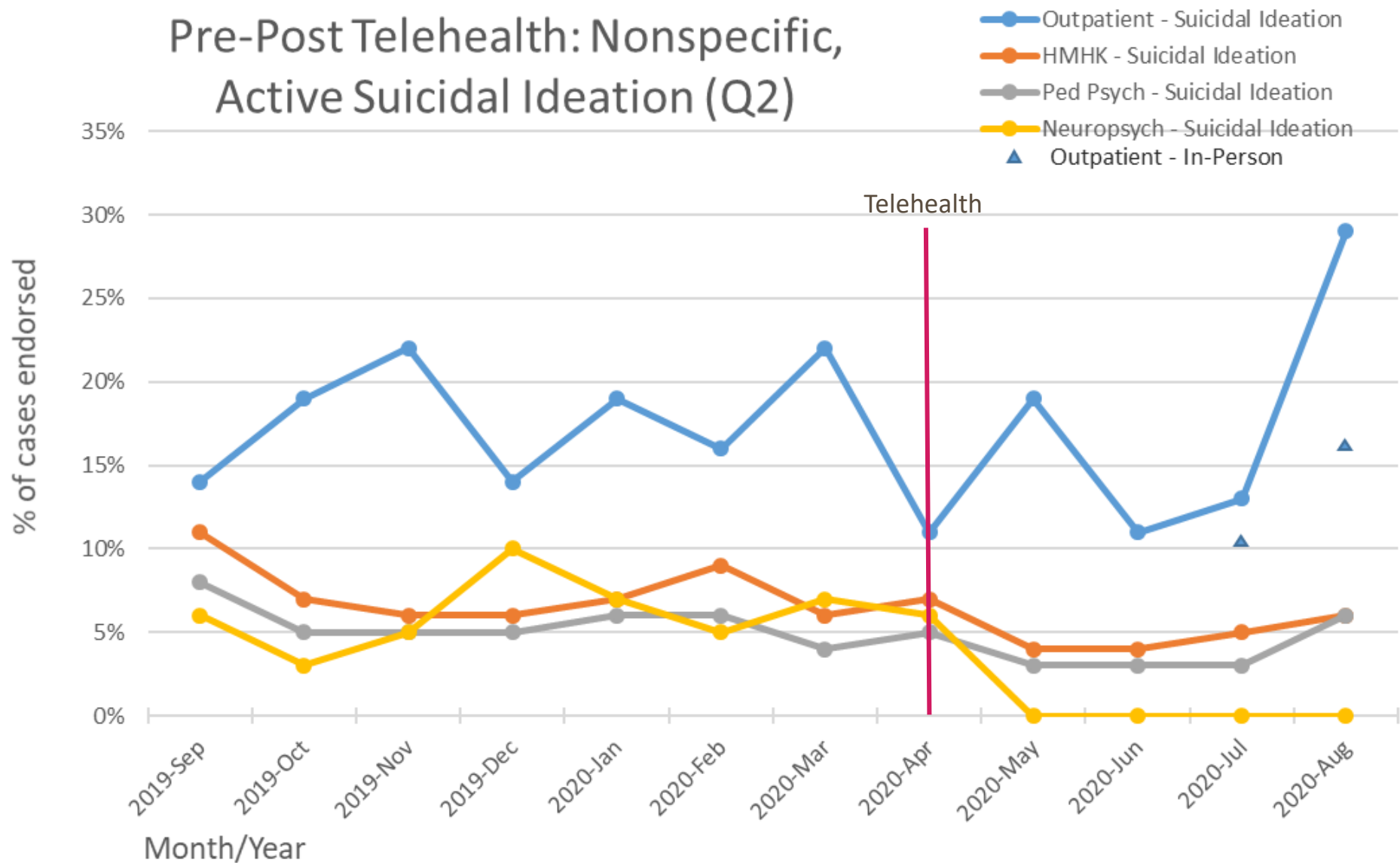


Neuropsychology - Lifetime CSSRS: Actual Attempt and Interrupted Attempt

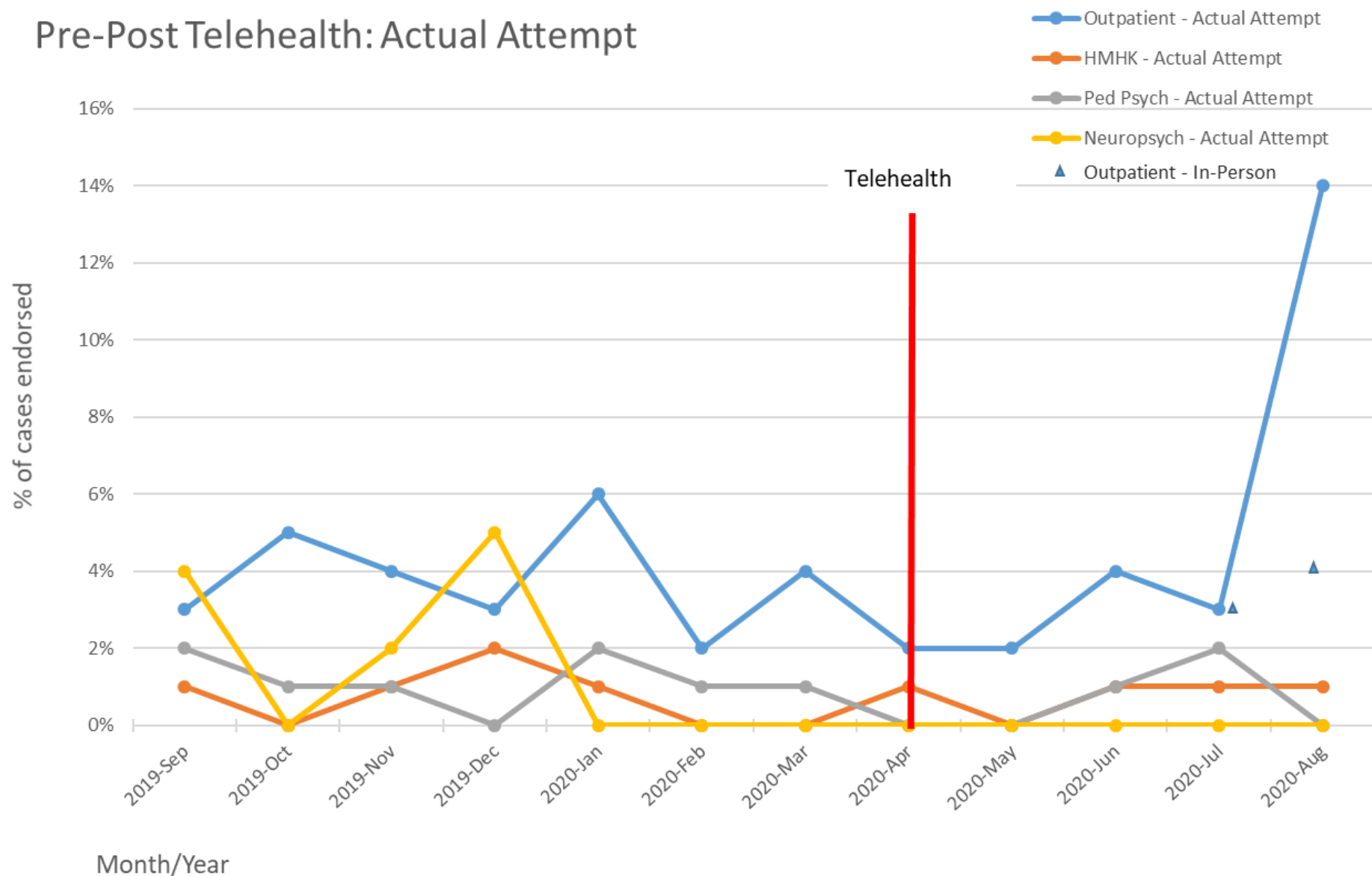


C-SSRS DATA - TELEHEALTH

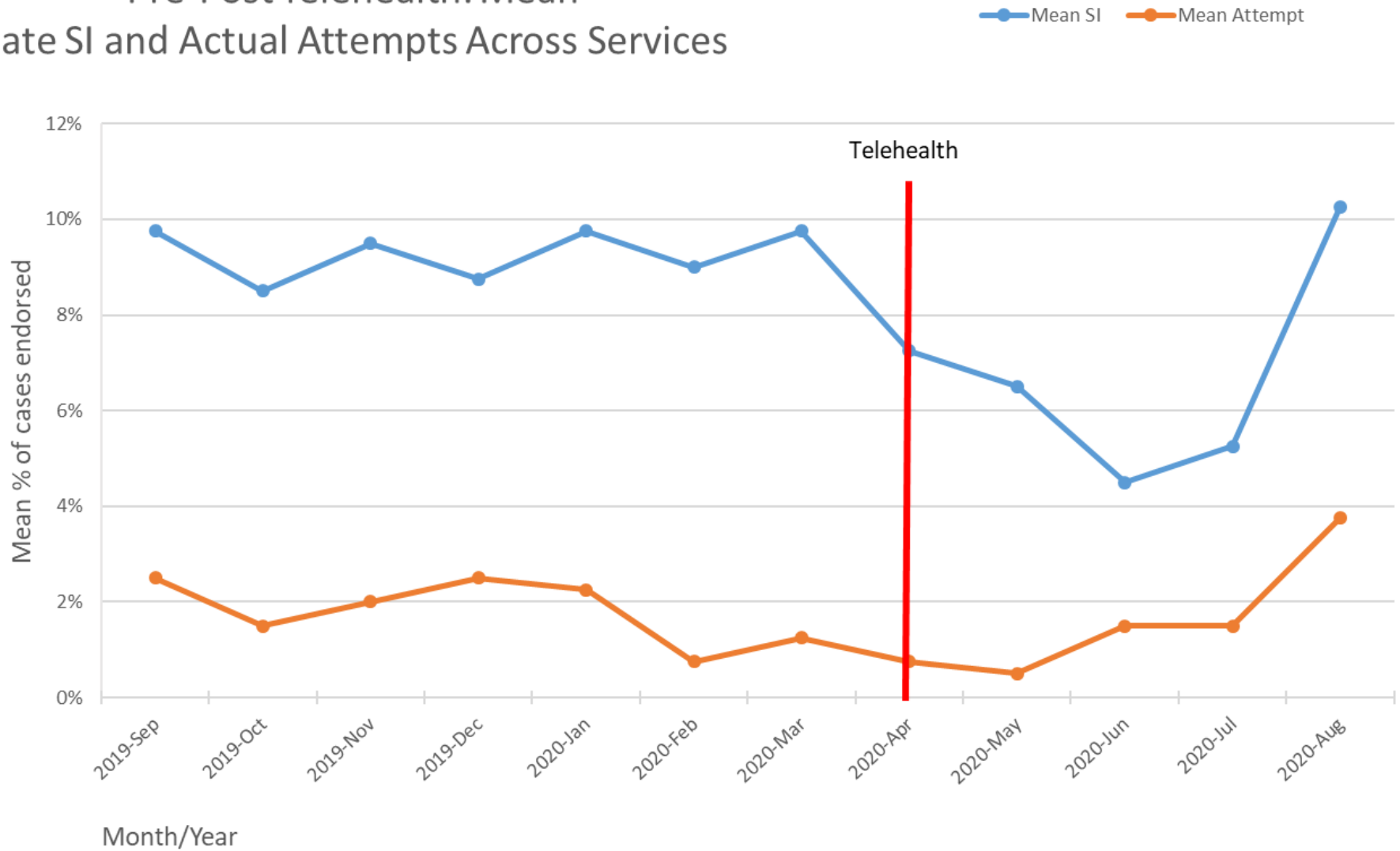
Pre-Post Telehealth: Nonspecific, Active Suicidal Ideation (Q2)



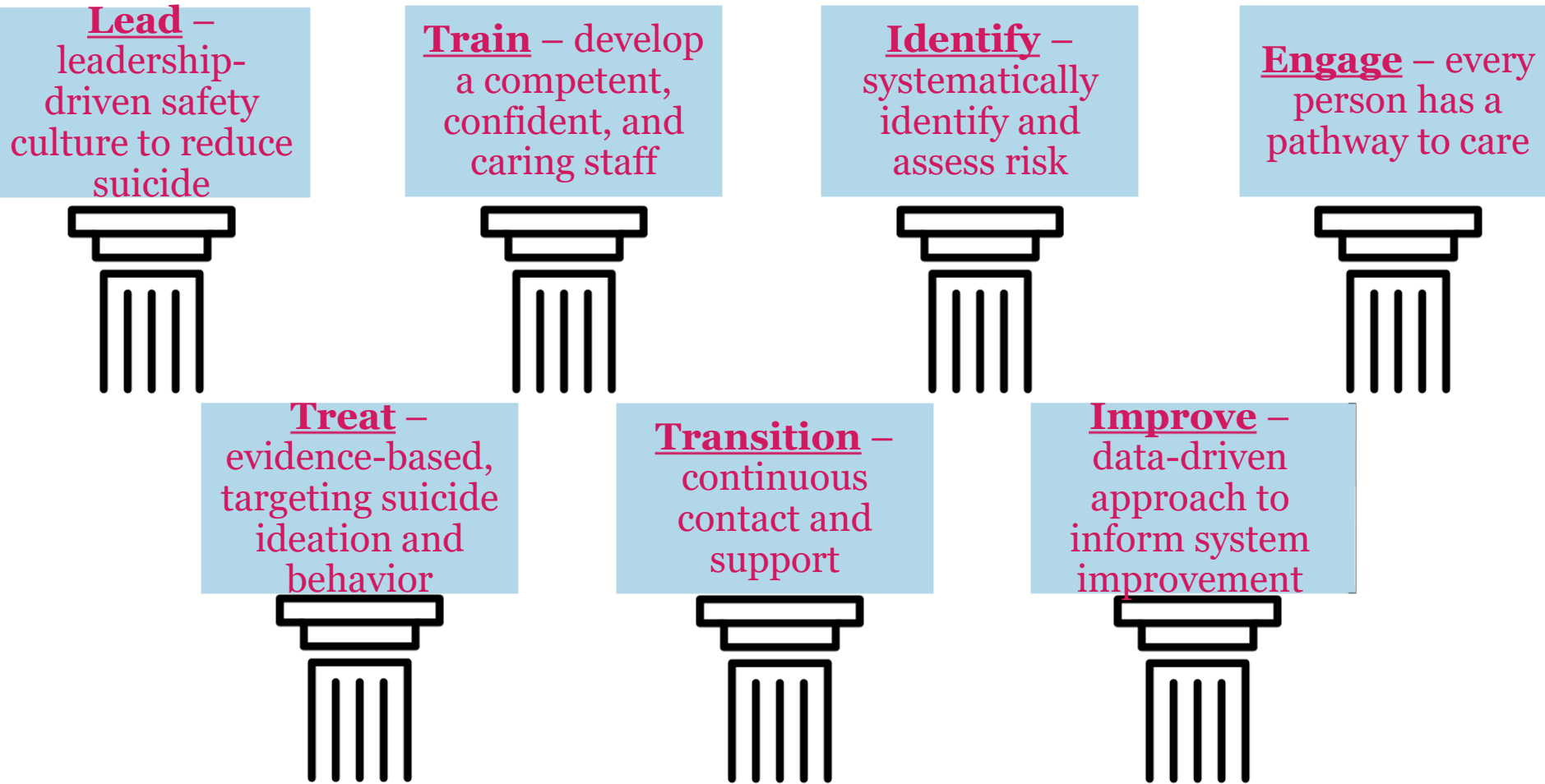
Pre-Post Telehealth: Actual Attempt



Pre-Post Telehealth: Mean Rate SI and Actual Attempts Across Services



FUTURE DIRECTIONS



TREAT

Safety Planning

- Safety Planning Intervention (*Stanley, B. & Brown, G. (2012)*)
- Use “train the trainer approach” to build a sustainable model
- Develop a standardized process for how and when Safety Planning is done

DBT Multi-Family Skills Group

- Began in February 2018; Over 400 group visits, spread over 25+ families. 14 families have graduated
- Pilot of DBT+ (skills group and DBT informed individual therapy)

CARDINAL HEALTH FOUNDATION

- Awarded grant funding for two years of Zero Suicide work
- Aims
 - Expanding implementation of Zero Suicide-informed initiatives to the larger CHOP pediatric care network, including medical specialty care, inpatient settings, emergency department, and primary care.
 - Expand our program's data collection and analysis capabilities to support continuous quality improvement related to suicide prevention initiatives across the entire CHOP system
- **Transition** – Goal of developing effective approaches to linking patients with highest suicide risk to treatment providers prior to discharge from inpatient or emergency room to outpatient care
 - Caring Contacts

THANK YOU!

CHOP Zero Suicide Workgroup

- O’Nisha Lawrence, MD
- Jason Lewis, PhD
- Steve Soffer, PhD
- Yesenia Marroquin, PhD



Want to learn more about Zero Suicide??

Go to - <http://zerosuicide.sprc.org/>